

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

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We occasionally send numbers to those  
who are not subscribers, but who are believed  
to be interested in the dissemination of anti-  
slavery truth, with the hope that they will either  
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to extend its circulation among their friends.  
Communications intended for insertion,  
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## THE BUGLE.

Plain Talk--Women and War.

Mrs. Swishelm, of the Pittsburgh Visitor,  
thus relieves her mind to her editorial sister,  
Mrs. Pierson, of the Lancaster (Pa.) Gazette:

We have been trying to feel very kindly  
towards you; but our heart charges us with  
a drawback, and may be it has been ap-  
parent in our manner. We will make a clean  
breast now, and tell the reason. We hate  
and despise, Oh, so intensely! swords, epa-  
ulettes, banners, plumes, military gewgaws,  
and military honors; we shrink from the  
touch of a soldier's hand as contamination;  
we hate, and especially our Mexican  
war. It was our intense, indescribable  
hatred of this cowardly butchery that com-  
pelled us to write, and made our name known  
beyond our neighborhood. While we were  
laboring to express our indignation for the  
scene and its aiders and abettors, you wrote  
a poem, urging our soldiers to retain all their  
battlefields in Mexico. When we saw it,  
our soul shrank and shuddered, to think a  
woman, a wife and mother, a Christian  
woman, would urge uneducated, enraged, blind-  
ed men, to desolate beautiful scenes—to make  
widows and orphans—to send unwashed  
souls to the judgment bar; for what? A bit  
of ground, and an empty notion of false hon-  
or. We shrink from you, Mrs. Pierson, and  
your name became associated with war and  
bloodshed. We know we should make large  
allowance for differences of opinion and pre-  
judice. But women and war! may God  
separate them! and remove from women's  
soul the morbidness of guilt, resting there, for  
their encouragement of human butchery.  
We are of ground, and an empty notion of false hon-  
or. We shrink from you, Mrs. Pierson, and  
your name became associated with war and  
bloodshed. We know we should make large  
allowance for differences of opinion and pre-  
judice. But women and war! may God  
separate them! and remove from women's  
soul the morbidness of guilt, resting there, for  
their encouragement of human butchery.

Now, then, you leave the truth, and we  
feel better. We want to be friends, and con-  
vert you to peace doctrines.

## The Threats of Texas.

The N. Y. Tribune, after thoroughly rid-  
dling the arguments by which it is attempt-  
ed to support the claims of Texas to that  
part of New Mexico lying east of the Rio  
Grande, alludes to the Bohemian threats of  
that State in the following terms:

As for the threat of violence set up by the  
Governor of Texas, and here repeated by Mr.  
Howard, we trust nobody will be scared by  
it. There is no great danger that the State  
which could not conquer Santa Fe from  
Mexico, will succeed in conquering it from  
the United States. Besides, it looks a little  
too strong, when after making the Mexican  
War by way of obliging Texas and the  
slave aristocracy, whose tool she was and is,  
and then paying more for the territory in  
question than we could have bought it for  
without any war at all, she tries with such  
loud parade of warlike preparation to terrify  
us into the admission that this same prop-  
erty which we disgraced ourselves for, and  
fought for, and finally paid for, is hers after  
all. The free and sensible people of the  
State, and such there are, though her abomi-  
nable Constitution binds them and foot-  
candle to be taken of an all like this.  
And as for the pet object of Texas politi-  
cians, stock gamblers and other gentry of that  
kitchen, the getting out of Uncle Sam some  
ten or fifteen millions, more or less, as an  
indemnity for the surrender of her claim  
over this very territory, what shall be said of  
it but that it is one of the foulest schemes  
ever set on foot to plunder the Government?  
Its unparalleled corruption is equaled only  
by its impudence, and Col. Benton has ad-  
vised nothing to his position with honest peo-  
ple by fathering it in the Senate.

DEMOCRATIC TEST.—Dr. Elder, of Phila-  
delphia, says the New York Tribune, tells an  
instructive anecdote of the notion entertained  
by its more wholesale devotees of party De-  
mocracy. The Dr. is an ardent Abolition-  
ist, and in that character was lecturing  
through the glens of the Allegheny Moun-  
tains, when he came across a stubborn Dutch  
adversary, whose objections to Abolition  
were summed up in the allegation, "I isn't  
Democratic!" "Why, Mr. Domerwhizel!"  
interposed Dr. S., "how can you make that  
objection? It seems to me not merely  
Democratic but the very essence of Demo-  
cracy. Pray tell me what you consider essen-  
tial to the character of a Democrat, and I  
will show you that it implies Abolition."  
"Why," rejoined the stubborn Dutchman,  
"I callish a Democrat one wot votes the Demo-  
cratic ticket—that's wot I call a Democrat."  
The Dr. was stuck, and had to own beat.  
His Democracy could have stood any test but  
that one.

## A Voice from Plymouth Rock.

The Liberator gives a deeply interesting  
account of the celebration of Forefathers'  
Day, by the Abolitionists of the Old Colony,  
at Plymouth, Dec. 23d. Garrison, Quincy,  
Phillips, Douglass, Remond, Lucy Stone,  
Prof. Reason (colored) of Central College,  
Dr. Ellis of Washington, D. C., and others,  
were present as speakers. The audience  
was numerous. The spirit of the gathering  
may be seen in the following resolutions, at  
once so full of the life and poetry of Free-  
dom, from the pen of WENDELL PHILLIPS:

Resolved, That whatever may have been  
the views of the Puritan on particular points,  
he was emphatically the radical reformer of  
his day, in favor of the largest liberty and  
the widest toleration of which his age had  
conceived, his whole course an individual  
protest against the civil and religious insti-  
tutions of his time; and hence we proclaim  
the Anti-Slavery enterprise his lined and  
only representative, and this the first real  
celebration of his landing, the first true to  
his spirit and worthy of his memory.

Resolved, That whether God taught the  
Pilgrims all his truth in regard to civil lib-  
erty, we care not to ask; for thus we main-  
tain our position as abolitionists—if our  
fathers brought slavery here, as is affirmed,  
then duty to God and the country binds us,  
their sad sons, to undo their evil work, and  
free the land from this curse; but if those  
old men were honest haters of bondage,  
then also is it the first duty of us, their  
proud sons, to honor their memory by bear-  
ing a constant protest against it, and keeping  
the land pure as they left it to us.

Resolved, That what is needed for the  
speedy abolition of slavery in this country is  
a spirit of determination, enterprise, self-  
sacrifice, courage, and absolute reliance on  
God for success, such as was sublimely ex-  
hibited to the world by the Pilgrims of Ply-  
mouth Rock—the adventurous exiles of the  
Mayflower—in their efforts to find a land  
in which they could enjoy civil and religious  
liberty.

Resolved, That, unless as an exception,  
no man in any land, or in any age, was ever  
really a Christian without being imputed a  
heretic and a blasphemer; and no one a  
true friend of liberty, who was not deemed a  
traitor to his country; and as all true men  
are of one lineage, like children gathering to  
the old Homestead, we come to the graves  
of the Pilgrims, the heretics and traitors,  
who left the Church of their day for Truth,  
and the State of their birth for Liberty, as  
the fitting place to brand the Church in our  
midst, which presumes to praise and affects  
to love them, as a synagogue of Satan, and  
the American Union as a covenant with  
death and an agreement with hell, and like  
our fathers, whose words were deeds, to de-  
vise means for the overthrow of both.

Resolved, That regarding the jarring and  
troubled scenes in Congress, the forthright  
past, as most cheering evidence of awak-  
ening anti-slavery interest at the North, we  
will them as omens of yet better times; and  
as the best service Washington has rendered  
to liberty since J. Q. Adams stood up  
there for freedom of debate—and knowing,  
as we do, that the House of Representatives  
can never be organized but by the sacrifice  
of justice and the triumph of traitors, we  
hold up both hands to cry with Chatham,  
"May Disorder reign forever!"

Resolved, That standing on Plymouth  
Rock, we re-echo the welcome with which  
Pennsylvania has greeted the intention of  
our early and eloquent friend, GEORGE  
THOMPSON, to visit us again, and again  
devote his energies to that same crusade for  
liberty, his former perilous and most tri-  
umphant service of which has already en-  
dured him to the hearts of American aboli-  
tionists.

## The Election of Clerk.

The correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gaz-  
ette says that Hon. Solomon Foots, (Whig)  
of Vermont, would have been elected Clerk  
by the aid of four Free-soilers, (who were only  
waiting the opportunity to vote for him  
with effect) but for the defection of three  
Southern Whigs, who left him at the critical  
moment. It was after this defection of  
Southern Whigs, that the party in caucus de-  
cided to fall back upon Campbell, of Ten-  
nessee, the old Clerk, who was elected, as  
our readers already know, by the votes of  
eight Southern Democrats. The prospect of  
the election of a Northern man and a friend  
of the Wilnot Proviso induced those three  
Whigs to forsake their Northern associates.  
The correspondent of the Gazette thinks that,  
after this, Mr. Campbell should not have  
been voted for by the Whigs of the North;  
and he certainly would not have been if he  
had had my degree of manly firmness and  
self-respect. The poor creatures, however,  
are so used to being kicked and cuffed by  
their Southern masters that they took this  
new insult as an appropriate reward of  
merit.

The Gazette correspondent says:

The Northern Democrats are, of course,  
highly incensed at the treachery of their  
Southern co-laborers, (in electing Campbell),  
but I have taken great pains to assure them  
that their indignation is quite superfluous,  
that this is a sort of thing not at all uncon-  
mon here, in fact, that good faith in the  
observance of their party relations, upon the  
part of the Southern politicians, is rather the  
exception than the rule. I was much amused  
with the symptoms of vexation manifested  
by some of the green ones, when they saw  
that the desertion of Forney by the South  
Carolinians was to result in the success of a

White delegate. Some half a dozen rose,  
and changed their votes from Forney to For-  
ney, supposing, to the innocent simplicity of  
their hearts, that by so doing they could ef-  
fect Campbell's majority. Many of them de-  
clare, however, that they have given their  
last vote for any Southern man or measure,  
which means that they will be independent  
till again required to be subservient.

## Selections.

From the Boston Courier.  
The Issue on the Slavery Question.

Our Southern neighbors have again open-  
ed the city valve of their political boiler,  
and now are letting off the usual quantity of  
steam, which, at stated seasons, they must  
cut or burst. It is tiresome to witness these  
periodical puffings of angry vapor, which in-  
variably pass through the same monotonous  
process of going up hot and coming down  
cold. The people of the South have surely  
no invention; their querulous bombast is ut-  
tered in stereotyped phrases, which, by ete-  
rnal and wearisome repetition, have got to be  
as unmeaning as the prating of a parrot, or  
the clack of a grist mill. We can stand no  
sense that is spiced up with variety, but mo-  
notonous and ten thousand times repeated  
nonsense is a dead bore.

Again we are told that 'the crisis is at  
hand'—again we are told that 'the States  
must speak out'—again we are told that 'the  
South must take a decided stand'—again we  
are told that something must be done to am-  
plify, fortify and sanctify the holy and pecu-  
liar institution of the South, or the Union  
must be dissolved. For the five-and-fortyeth,  
or the five hundred and fortieth time, we are  
told that the hour and the man are both  
come for a final and tremendous explosion;  
but when the hour comes, the man is sure to  
be wanting; and all these frightful gunpow-  
der preparations go off as quiet as candle-  
snuff.

We copy the latest specimen of this cry of  
war! from the Charleston Mercury:

Every day brings fresh evidence that the  
movement begun by Mississippi is rapidly  
gathering the force and grandeur of an ad-  
vance in complete union of the Southern  
States. We published the other day the sen-  
timents of Mr. Cingman, endorsed by Mr.  
Mangum, which gives the strongest earnest  
of the spirit of North Carolina. The Legis-  
lature of Georgia are maturing a strong and  
clear exposition of the sentiments and deter-  
mination of that great State. Col. Gardner,  
of the Constitutionalists, closes one of his last  
letters from Milledgeville with the following  
stirring language:

"The conviction is general in the Legisla-  
ture, that the time has arrived when the  
South should take a decided stand on the  
slavery question. All have foreseen that,  
sooner or later, the time had to come, and  
would come. Most of us now see that the  
time has come. There will be a blending of  
parties on this question, and harmony of ac-  
tion in the Legislature. A few of each party  
may hang back, but the great majority,  
representing and reflecting the will of the  
people of Georgia, will unite, and will take  
steps to place the issue directly before the  
Northern people. Justice and equal rights  
for the South—compliance with the obli-  
gations of the federal compact—no more ag-  
gressions on the institution of slavery—or, a  
dissolution of the Union!"

Justice and equal rights! Is there any  
man at the North who desires to withhold  
these from the South? Compliance with the  
obligations of the federal compact! Is not  
this the very thing which the North is now  
urging upon the South? We have made a  
compact, and we call upon the South to  
stand by it. The South declares she will not  
comply with the obligations of this compact,  
and that the Federal Union shall no longer  
exist unless she is allowed to dictate to the  
Congress of the United States what laws that  
body shall and what it shall not make. This  
she calls justice and equal rights!

The advocates for the extension of slavery  
deny the right of Congress to enact laws pro-  
hibiting slavery in the territories. The ques-  
tion will soon come to this point, whether  
Congress can legislate at all where a Southern  
State can find a scruple. Slavery is just  
as much under the legislative control of Con-  
gress in the territories, as the law of debtor  
and creditor, or the law of marriage. Is not  
the peculiar institution of lotteries quite as  
good a basis for a claim of 'equal rights' as  
that of slavery? South Carolina has lotteries;  
why does she not demand that Congress  
shall never prohibit lotteries in the Federal  
territory?

The Southern States came into the Union  
under the institution of slavery. The institu-  
tion is their affair, not ours. We condemn  
slavery; but the bargain was made; let it  
stand; we have no power under the federal  
compact to compel the South to cast off slav-  
ery. But we have the power to check the  
extension of slavery one inch beyond the  
limits laid down to it by that compact. We  
have the power to oppose a barrier to an evil  
which was bad enough at the beginning, and  
has been growing worse and worse ever  
since.

The South is running a muck, and would  
strike down law and constitution with as  
blind a recklessness as a Malay with his opium  
and kiosk lays about him in a crowd.  
What does the South want—if we may ask  
her a sober question? She has slavery; let  
her live to her bosom, and bubble what  
nonsense of endurance she will to her idol.  
For good or for evil, this is her privilege, and  
we pretend not to the power of disturbing it.  
Beyond this, what does she require for her  
own comfort or the promotion of the welfare  
of the human race? She demands the privi-  
lege of spreading slavery over the West,  
over the Union, over the world—for there is  
nothing too extravagant for her to demand.  
She wishes to march against the opinion of  
mankind, against the progress of civilization  
and human improvement, and to carry all  
the American Union with her. She is not

content with going wrong herself; she in-  
sists that nobody else shall be allowed to go  
right.

There is no fact more certain in modern  
history, than the increasing disapprobation of  
slavery. Whoever man become civilized  
and enlightened, slavery appears in its char-  
acter of an odious and inhuman thing. With  
the humanizing progress of social institutions,  
it regularly disappears. All political im-  
provements expel it, or circumscribe it, or  
retrench it of some of its odious features.  
Slavery flies before the progress of knowl-  
edge and humanity, as the shadows of night  
fly before the advancing sunbeams. The rea-  
son, the sentiment, the opinion and the voice  
of the civilized world are against slavery,  
and against it with a force and emphasis  
which augment every moment. The institu-  
tion can no more perpetuate itself in civil-  
ized society than a flake of snow which falls  
in July. It may struggle and linger in the  
southern part of the American Union many  
years longer, but it will lead only a struggling  
and lingering life—it is doomed, and  
no destiny is more certain.

Whether the South will go into a mad  
crusade to stop the irresistible march of  
events, is a matter for her own discretion.  
The Congress of the United States have a duty  
to perform, which will lead them in the oth-  
er way. There must be no compromise with  
slavery, nor hesitation in asserting the rights  
of the federal government. Slavery was  
quite enough of our republican territory al-  
ready; the rest is due to freedom, now and  
forever.

South Carolina, as usual, is thrusting her-  
self forward as the leader in the great fool-  
errand in search of the perpetuation of slav-  
ery. The Governor of that State has recently  
sent a message to the Legislature, stuffed  
with the customary figurative about the 'ag-  
gressions of the North' &c., and seasoned  
with gunpowder paragraphs in the following  
style:

"It is, perhaps, unnecessary to assure you,  
that South Carolina must, hereafter, exist as  
a military people. The history of our coun-  
try, for the last ten years, affords abundant  
proof that, as long as the Union endures,  
there will be no peace for the slaveholder.  
An eternal warfare against his rights of per-  
son and property, under the associated influ-  
ence of the people and the States of the  
North, and the central power, has been sol-  
emnly and deliberately decreed. For this  
reason, it is essential that the community,  
of which he is a member, should be prepared,  
at any moment, for every emergency."

The swaggering of a pot-house bully de-  
serves more respect than this trash. These  
'military people' have blustered before now;  
and the world knows what their bluster is  
worth. They had better save their breath to  
cool their broth; they will find a hot enough  
mess cooked for them at home, without go-  
ing abroad for it, when they attempt to stir  
in the business they talk about. There is to  
be 'no peace for the slaveholder' forsooth,  
till the Union is dissolved. The Governor of  
South Carolina omits to ask a question which  
will come upon the slaveholder with start-  
ling emphasis in the 'emergency' he contem-  
plates—How much peace will there be for  
him AFTERWARDS?

## Slavery in Missouri.

A gentleman, travelling in Wisconsin  
vice a friend in this city under date of  
Dec. 10th, says as follows: "That part of Mis-  
souri lying between the Mississippi and Mis-  
souri river embraces some of the finest lands  
that I ever saw, combining both timber and  
prairie. All the lands in that region are  
rolling, and no stagnant water to be seen,  
but the people are asleep—there is no en-  
terprise among them. Nothing seems wor-  
thy of their attention but politics. In that  
entire State a fierce and mighty struggle is  
going on between Benton and his enemies.  
I listened to a speech of old Bullion at  
Glasgow, Mo., just before he started for  
Washington, in which he asked the people  
why it was that all implements of husband-  
ry were imported from the Free States?—  
Why it was that old Virginia had taken a  
retrograde march? In short, he said, the  
Calhounists had a powerful enemy to con-  
tend with, and that enemy was truth. The  
old fellow was haughty, as a king, towards  
his enemies. When asked if he would vote  
for the admission of California, with its free  
constitution, he said yes, with all my heart  
and soul, but as a general thing, while canvass-  
ing the State, he refused to answer any in-  
terrogatories put by his enemies, telling  
them he would answer their master, mean-  
ing Calhoun. His sarcasms upon the judges  
of the Supreme Court of Mo., (who head  
the Calhoun faction there) were most wo-  
fully bitter and misprising. There is as  
much freedom of discussion in Missouri as  
there is in Ohio, and a strong anti-slavery  
spirit is finding its way into the hearts of  
the people."—True Den.

ABOLITIONISM AND POLITICS.—I AM not  
good from the political action of the Aboli-  
tionists. Their business is with the con-  
science; and they lose their power over this  
just in proportion as they mix up their cause  
with party passions. The questions which  
they propose to candidates for office bring  
out hollow answers, and make hypocrites,  
who, of course, are less trustworthy than  
before, and cannot be relied to their profes-  
sion in critical seasons. There is a class of  
politicians who will use Abolitionism to  
rise by, but will disgrace it by want of prin-  
ciple. You owe your success, as far as you  
have succeeded, to unworthy, spiritual de-  
votion to a good cause, and no policy can  
take the place of this.—DR. CHANNING,  
1837.

ANTI-SLAVERY is to triumph, not by  
force or appeals to interest, but by be-  
coming a living part of the public conscience  
and religion. Just in proportion as it is  
complicated with political questions and  
feelings it is shorn of its strength.—CHAN-  
NING.

## From the National Era. Prejudice--A Contrast.

One day I watched a curious looking nest  
of caterpillars, those worms that are so daintily  
dressed up in their long fur. All were  
busily spinning out their silken webs, except  
a few, who were pushed away because they  
had black stripes through their fur. So they  
curled themselves up, and rolled away to  
spin their webs as best they could.

I came another day, and found they all  
had wings of purple, or gold, or crimson  
scented. No two were alike, but all were so  
beautiful that they could not tell themselves  
which were the ones that had the black  
stripes, when they were all wrapped up in  
their fur.

The morning sun beamed brightly upon  
hill and valley, and sent its cheerful rays even  
among the dark glens and woody dells of  
Edendale; fit name for the wild and pictur-  
esque beauty of the Susquehanna, where Nature  
has been lavish with her smiles and  
frowns. A quiet and pretty villa graced Ed-  
endale, and its beautiful loneliness was  
cheered by a happy circle within.

A young boy, who made their hearts glad,  
skipped merrily forth, and, in a break of  
mirth, bounded over the banks and through  
the glens. The wind tossed his close curls  
as he ran, and brought a warm glow to his  
dark, olive cheek. Away he went, shooting  
joyfully.

Hours passed, and the child was gone yet.  
Where can he be? Is he lost? Is he draw-  
ing? were the breathless inquiries. The  
mother grew frantic, the father anxious and ex-  
cited. "Louis! Louis!" was shouted thro'  
the woods, and resounded among the rocks;  
but no Louis was there. Days and weeks  
dragged on, but no tidings of Louis.

A crowd was gathered at a slave auction  
in one of the large Southern cities. One,  
another, and another, were sold, and then  
came upon the stand a youthful boy, whose  
beauty filled all with surprise and interest.  
The terror-stricken child gazed around with  
a bewildered stare. His little heart beat  
wildly, and tears chased rapidly down his  
cheeks; but frightened at the threats of the  
auctioneer, he pressed his hand tightly over  
his mouth to smother the violent sobs that  
shook his frame.

There were the same glossy clustered  
curls, sparkling eye, and the rich, olive com-  
plexion, that marked the joyous Louis, of Ed-  
endale.

"Going—going—gone!" and the heavy  
stroke of the hammer, as it fell, told that  
Louis was a slave.

He was quickly pushed aside; but, as they  
led him away, a horseman came with fur-  
ious speed down the street, and checked the  
reins abruptly as he reached the auction-  
stand. Every one gazed at him in astonish-  
ment, as he leaped forward and looked in-  
tently and breathless among a group of slaves.  
"Father! father!" screamed a struggling  
child, with a wild cry.

An instant more, and the man, with one  
bound, sprang upon the platform, and grasp-  
ed his boy. The slave-dealer covered be-  
fore the imposing dignity of the noble look-  
ing man who stood before him, with his  
flashing eye bent upon him in rage and in-  
dignation, and his quivering lips scarce find-  
ing power to speak. The throng looked on  
eagerly, expecting to see his uplifted arm  
strike the offender to the earth, as he exclaim-  
ed:

"My child a slave? a slave? Have you  
dared to seize and sell a white child?"

The sympathizing and excited crowd  
could no longer restrain their indignation.  
Murmurs and threats broke forth, and then  
cries of "Down with the kidnapper!" issued  
from the throng. The story buzzed through  
the city, and the gathered multitude were ap-  
peared only when justice was meted out to  
the slave-dealer and his accomplice.

A young girl was seized and sent into slav-  
ery. She had been stolen away from her  
old blind mother, who had none else to care  
for her woe. Every hour separated them  
farther and farther, as the young slave trod  
her way wearily under a blazing sun. She  
wring her hands and wept in agony, as she  
thought of the fate of her mother. "She  
will strive with her sightless eyes to find me  
all the day long. Her feeble voice will call  
Lizzy! Lizzy!" and she will hear no answer  
but the lonely echo. She will wonder why  
I am gone so long. I cannot sit by her side  
again, and she will not hear the voice of her  
child any more reading to her the Bible she  
loved so well. How cheerless will be her  
days, and how sleepless will be the nights,  
for she will hear by and by that Lizzy is a  
slave. Oh, my mother! my mother! I can  
see you no more."

She looked back with longing, aching  
eyes, to where the woods and sky seemed to  
meet, as though to catch a parting glimpse of  
her home.

"On! on!" shouted the driver, and his  
long lash curled about the shivering form of  
the weeping Lizzy.

In vain she plead when they sold her. In  
vain she told them she was free. Who cared  
for her grief? Who was there to give her  
justice? Who thought of the mind, the soul,  
that was to be trampled? Alas, none!—  
for her skin was not fair! None sympathized  
with her, she was a black slave.

Who dares to despise the creatures whom  
God has created in his own image, stamped  
for her woe. Every hour separated them  
farther and farther, as the young slave trod  
her way wearily under a blazing sun. She  
wring her hands and wept in agony, as she  
thought of the fate of her mother. "She  
will strive with her sightless eyes to find me  
all the day long. Her feeble voice will call  
Lizzy! Lizzy!" and she will hear no answer  
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for she will hear by and by that Lizzy is a  
slave. Oh, my mother! my mother! I can  
see you no more."

She looked back with longing, aching  
eyes, to where the woods and sky seemed to  
meet, as though to catch a parting glimpse of  
her home.

## From the Christian Citizen. An Indian's Idea of Abolitionists.

The Baptist Banner, published in Louis-  
ville, Ky., has always been one of the most  
radical pro-slavery papers in the South, but  
the Editor is nevertheless a great friend to  
their enlightenment, and writes very pursu-  
ing letters in behalf of their christianiza-  
tion; but some how or other we have all  
along had our suspicion that Brother Buck's  
Missionaries mingled a good deal of false-  
hood with the gospel which they preached  
to the heathen, and a recent letter from a  
chief of one of the far western tribes, ad-  
dressed to Gen. Taylor, which is copied thro'  
the editor's hands and which is passed into a  
recent number of the Banner, has tended to  
confirm our suspicions. Here is the let-  
ter, and such of our readers who after perus-  
ing it, may feel a desire to help the South-  
ern Baptist Missionary Society for christianiz-  
ing the Indians, and promulgating false-  
hoods, are informed that their donations will  
be thankfully received by Rev. Wm. C. Buck,  
Louisville, Ky.

WEA COUNTRY, Aug. 24, 1849.

To the Big Face-Faced Chief who makes the  
Paper Talk:

BROTHER—For many moons I have want-  
ed to send you a talk, and also a pouch,  
to carry your pipe and tobacco, when you go to  
the councils of your brethren. It is good to  
smoke at such times, for it often dispels the  
bad feelings so apt to arise on such occa-  
sions. It has been the custom of our fathers,  
for very many winters,



# From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

## The Separation in the Methodist Church.

DEAR FRIEND GAY:—Is it the ignorance or dishonesty of so many Methodists, ministers as well as others, which makes them persist in declaring that there is neither slave territory, slaveholder, nor slave, in all the Northern General Conference? The audacity with which they make this assertion (and so frequently too), is perfectly shocking. Such a degree of blindness, at this time, even if it were blindness, would be as inexcusable almost, as if it were the result of the blackest depravity. It seems to me they must know better.

But to be certain, I went to-day to the "Methodist Book Concern," and procured a copy of the Edition of the "Discipline" published at the office of the Conference, 200 Mulberry street, and published since the separation, in which are given the boundaries of all the Annual Conferences composing the Northern General Conference, and no others. I was particular to inquire on this point, and cannot be mistaken. And besides, I had the office agents show me the older editions of the "Discipline," in which all the Conference boundaries are given, North and South, as before the separation, that the difference might be fully seen before I wrote.

The following extracts from the Discipline, page 149 to 156, determine the question:—  
"Western Virginia Conference shall include the whole of Western Virginia, and so much of the Western shore of Maryland as is not included in the Baltimore and Pittsburgh Conferences."

"Missouri Conference shall embrace the States of Missouri and Arkansas, and the territory west and north of these States, extending to the Rocky Mountains, not included in Iowa Conference."

"Baltimore Conference shall include all that part of Virginia not embraced in the Ohio, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Conferences." &c. &c.

"Philadelphia Conference shall include the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia, the State of Delaware," &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Conferences, contain all of them more or less slave territory in Virginia and Kentucky.

Thus it will be seen by the highest official documentary evidence which can be furnished that, there are in the Northern General Conference eight annual Conferences, a part or the whole of whose territory is in the slaveholding States. And it is computed that there are in that part of the church, not less than four thousand slaveholders, and twenty-seven thousand slaves!!

If the facts here given relative to slave territory are questioned, let the Discipline of 1849 be consulted, and compared with other editions of an older date. Never have I seen so brazen a front as some Methodist clergymen wear, who boldly deny, point blank, that there is any connection whatever between the Northern Methodist Church and Slavery!

Yours for truth, whoever is made a liar,  
PARKER PILLSBURY.

January 4th, 1850.

Gen. Taylor at last surrenders.

President Taylor at last surrenders. In the *Republic* of last Thursday, his policy for the settlement of the Territorial Question is authoritatively disclosed. In commenting on his message, we said that the ground he occupied on the subject, so far as we could infer anything from that document, was identical with the ground taken by General Cass in his Nicholson Letter. This view is completely confirmed by the *Republic*, in the following paragraph, taken from an editorial in its columns:

"President Taylor, after mature deliberation, has indicated a mode in which this question can be satisfactorily adjusted, without wounding the feelings or disturbing the rights of either section of the country. Leave the whole matter to the people of the new Territories, in whom, by the very nature and necessities of our institutions, the whole actual and efficient control of the whole matter is ultimately vested. The sentiments of President Taylor on this subject have been responded to with the fullest approbation by the *Whig* press of the North. They have not seen the first journal which has crept to this position of the message. It is equally commended by the *Whig* press of the South. Here, then, is a national platform on which the Whigs of all quarters can stand together. Waire the Territorial organization, and admit the new countries when they are prepared for admission as sovereign States. Standing in that capacity, the whole subject is in their exclusive cognizance and control; and Congress has nothing more to do with them than with other States in their domestic and municipal affairs."

"This course could well enough be taken, but for the gentlemen who have a personal and partisan interest in agitation. If they are met with firmness by the friends of the Administration and the Union, their fictitious purposes can be easily defeated, good feeling and harmonious counsels can be restored, and the Legislature can devote its attention to the other great questions of policy which have been recommended to their attention by the President."

By the unanimous consent, then, of the *Whig* press, North and South, the entire *Whig* Party, in the twinkling of an eye, is translated from the low and sectional ground of the Wilmot Proviso, to the high and national platform of the Cass doctrine of Non-INTERVENTION—the doctrine of the Nicholson Letter. This is the position of the *Republic*, the organ of General Taylor. If the assumptions of the *Republic* pass unquestioned by the *Whig* press at the North, we shall be bound to regard the *Whig* party as committed to the maintenance of the policy of General Cass.—*National Era*.

A PALEFACE HIT.—Last Friday, in the House of Representatives, after some dozen denunciations had been made for Sergeant-Arms, Judge Wood, one of the Democratic Members from Ohio, is reported in the *Globe* to have said, "that he rose for the purpose of denouncing another slaveholder as a candidate for Sergeant-Arms; but in casting his eye around the office or hall, he found one already being nominated; and that he would be compelled to sit down without carrying out his original intention."

There are two ways of gaining a reputation: to be praised by loudest term, or abused by rogues.

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT.—THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE INHABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.—*Bucke*.

Salem, Ohio, January 26, 1849.

## Lecture on the Church.

On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27th, at 2 o'clock, the Editor of The Bugle proposes to deliver a discourse on the subject of CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS, their Nature and Uses. The meeting will be held in Friends' meeting-house.—People generally are invited to attend.

## A Word to those in Arrears.

We commence this week to send bills to those of our subscribers who are in arrears for a longer time than six months. An amount not less than \$1500 is due us on subscriptions, and we are greatly in need of the money. We have a debt of several hundred dollars bearing upon us, which makes the task of publishing the paper extremely difficult and perplexing. Our Receipts for the last two months have been but \$140 while the expenses have been at least \$50 more than this amount. We trust the mere mention of these facts will be sufficient to induce those who owe for the Bugle to forward the amount of their indebtedness with the least possible delay.

In some instances, perhaps money has been forwarded which has never reached us, and a few mistakes may have been made in keeping accounts. If owing to these accidents any should receive bills calling for a larger amount than they owe, we hope such will apprise us of the fact immediately, and not (as has sometimes been the case) become ill-tempered, and complain unreasonably; as we always hold ourselves ready to correct errors.

Post-Masters are authorized to forward money to Publishers free of postage, and will in most cases cheerfully do so if requested.

JAS. BARNABY, Pub. Agent.

## Protestant Democrats.

The Delegates to the late State Democratic Convention from Summit and Medina Counties are out in a Card, addressed to their constituents, in which they give a history of the proceedings of that Convention and of their own unsuccessful efforts to bring it up to the platform of the 'Free Democracy.' It seems that, before the meeting of the Convention, they addressed to each of the prominent candidates for the gubernatorial nomination a series of questions, designed to elicit their opinions in relation to the Extension of Slavery, the Power of Congress to prohibit it in the Territories, the Expediency of exercising such Power, the Abolition of the system in the District of Columbia, and the Non-admission of new Slave States.—Four of the candidates responded, but Judge Wood, the nominee, was not one of the number, and those who did answer lost votes in consequence.

The Protestants recite the resolutions—time enough in all conscience—which they offered, but which the Convention refused to pass. They simply endorsed the Ordinance of '87, and declared that its principle should be applied to the new Territories without delay.

The resolutions actually adopted by the Convention on the subject of Slavery were the following:

Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they have always done, look upon the institution of slavery in any part of the Union as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit, and practical benefits of free institutions; and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power, clearly given by the terms of the national compact, to prevent its increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil. But be it further

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio do, at the same time, fully recognize the doctrine held by the early fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal affairs; to hold and maintain an equal and independent sovereignty with each and every other State; and that upon these rights the national Legislature can neither legislate nor encroach.

These, it will be seen, are so vague and indefinite that they amount to nothing. The Protestants, in order to make the first resolution mean something, moved to substitute the word 'for' 'all' before 'power'; but even this was refused. The Convention also refused to sanction the course of Senator Allen in voting for the Proviso.

One thing in the conduct of the signers of the Card surprises us, or rather would have done so, if we had not long since ceased to be surprised at any sacrifice of principle on the part of politicians: They did not even ask the Convention to take ground against Slavery in the District, and so far as appears, would have consented to leave that question out of sight and been satisfied with an endorsement of the Wilmot Proviso! Is this adhering to the Buffalo Platform?

The Hunker Democracy are playing a deep game. The Editors of the party, in the more anti-slavery parts of the State, are keeping the facts above stated out of sight, and deluding the masses by the unblushing lie, that the party is thoroughly anti-slavery. Could impudence and audacity go further?

Apology.—On the First Page we have copied Mrs. Swisshelm's rebuke of Mrs. Pierson on account of a poetical effusion, of which the latter was the author, in which the American soldiers were urged forward in their work of death and exhorted to relinquish none of the Mexican battle-fields on which they had been victorious.—Mrs. Pierson has since explained that the poem in question did not express her own sentiments—that she only put in rhyme the opinions of a friend, and did not intend that the lines should be published as hers. She acknowledges that she did wrong, and asks Mrs. S. to forgive her.

The apology is a poor one, is expressed with a fivacious air, and comes rather late in the day, but we hope the sin may never be repeated.

# Governor's Message.

The Message of Gov. Ford is of moderate length, but as most of our readers will have access to it through other channels, we shall only present a brief abstract.

The message opens with an allusion to the stability and growth of our country and its institutions in contrast with the revolutionary agitations of Europe, and then passes to an exhibit of the finances of the State. The total amount of receipts into the Treasury during the year 1849 was \$2,511,119.37. Disbursements for ordinary expenses 2,176,681.04. The balance, viz: \$334,438.33, together with the sum of \$298,312.08 in the hands of the Fund Commissioners, has been applied toward canceling the State debt. The receipts from the Canals and Public Works show a falling off, compared with those of the previous year, of \$42,380.87. This is attributed to the failure of the wheat crop and to the cholera.

A thorough revision of the laws relating to Schools is recommended. The interests of Agriculture are commended as worthy of particular attention and encouragement. The various Benevolent Asylums of the State are in a prosperous condition. The State Prison has been well managed. The number of pardons during the year is 58. Whole number in confinement now, 335.

The work upon the new State House is progressing as fast as could be expected, though retarded by the prevalence of the cholera in the Penitentiary.

The militia system has so totally failed that it would be difficult to find in any portion of the State a sufficient force to suppress disorder or enforce civil law. The public arms are in many instances scattered in taverns, or wholly destroyed. These arms cost only the nice little sum of \$692,000! This is decidedly the best part of the message. The Governor makes no recommendation save that the Quartermaster General be authorized to collect and repair the arms, and deposit them in some place where they can be safely kept. We would suggest the bottom of Lake Erie as the safest place that can be found.

The duty of the Legislature to provide for the calling of the Constitutional Convention, in obedience to the decision of the great majority of the voters, is mentioned in the briefest possible terms.

Of the relations of Ohio to the Union, Slavery, &c. the Governor speaks as follows:

"This State is one member of a great Confederation of States, bound together by every consideration of interest and self-preservation; regulated by a constitution wherein are defined the rights and powers of each member, as well as the rights and power of the whole, acting as a General Government.—From the acquisition of new territories, the area over which this power is to be exercised, has lately been vastly increased and may be much further extended.

That our present greatness and prosperity as a nation is the result of this Union of States, is a fact which needs no demonstration; and that our future prosperity and increase of power and influence and happiness depends upon a firm adherence to that Union, is a proposition equally clear. By the progress of improvements, the distance between the different sections of country is comparatively annihilated, and our interests are more closely interwoven and assimilated. The whole Atlantic coast is rapidly becoming connected with the centre, looking to a short period when by the same progressive improvement, the whole shall be connected with the Pacific coast.

Thus connected and strengthened and united, not only will our means of national happiness and power be increased, but the benefits and influence of our free institutions be more extended throughout the world. He, therefore, who would destroy, weaken or impair this Union, would be not only an enemy to his country, but to the best interests of mankind.

Whatever is of the domestic or internal policy of each separate State, unconnected with the other members of the partnership, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatever involves the rights and interests of all the members, belongs to the General Government, and each has the right to be heard. While all the rights of the Slaveholding States, recognized by the Constitution, should be rigidly and in good faith maintained, it is equally the right and the desire of the free States to be exempted from all the evils and burdens which that institution imposes. Consequently, the General Government should be clear from all responsibility for the existence or maintenance of Slavery or any fraction therein. The subject of the extension of Slavery into the new territories is one of intense interest and has for some time agitated the whole country. The interests of the Free States, yes, the general interests of the whole nation—that higher motive, the love of liberty, and the yet louder claims of humanity and justice, all demand that these territories, whether they remain as such, or be admitted as States into the Union, shall forever remain uncontaminated with the blight of slavery.—That Congress has the power to prohibit slavery from being introduced into the territories of the United States, where it does not now exist, there can be no rational doubt.—I would therefore recommend the passage of resolutions, pressing upon our delegation in Congress the propriety and necessity of passing an ordinance forever excluding slavery from every foot of territory owned by the United States, before any portion thereof shall be organized and admitted as a State.

I would also invite your attention to the subject of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. That there should be ever tolerated at, or near the Capital of this boasted free Republic, a system of traffic in human flesh and blood—a system so revolting that it cannot be permitted within the borders of the Slave States themselves—is a blot and a stigma upon our national escutcheon, and ought forthwith to be wiped out. I would therefore recommend the passage of resolutions requesting our Delegation to use their exertions and influence to have the slave-trade in the District of Columbia immediately abolished.

This is perhaps as much as we could reasonably expect at the hands of a Chief Magistrate whose highest rule of political duty is the Con-

stitution of the United States; and yet Gov. Ford, like every other American Governor, is compelled to stultify himself. What utter nonsense to talk of relieving the General Government 'from all responsibility for the existence or maintenance of Slavery,' while 'the rights (!) of the Slaveholding States recognized by the Constitution' are 'rigidly and in good faith maintained!' The solemn oaths who put forth such nonsense as this as the perfection of political wisdom, think Abolitionists crack-brained! 'The world moves,' notwithstanding!

## From our Philadelphia Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7th, 1849.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Jules Lechevalier, the London correspondent of The New York Tribune, speaking of the very complicated political and social condition of France as contrasted with the United States, smiles good-naturedly at the inexperience of our youthful society, which supposes the "secret of stability in America to lie in the mechanism of our Constitution," and then proceeds to show how very little this has to do with the fact. He says: "If you had in America more than 1500 years of feudal tradition; if you had three or four dynastic factions engaged in a dispute for power; if, instead of being a people under the influence of Christianity (!) and the Bible, you were skeptics and atheists; if, instead of being the children of William Penn and the Pilgrim Fathers, you were the sons of Voltaire and Diderot; if"—and he continues adducing a variety of circumstances, such as the vast extent of unsettled country, the absence of a State Religion, the spirit of great enterprises rather than of philosophical controversy, as the real balancing power in the nation.—But what struck me most forcibly in this excellent paragraph was, the acknowledgment that it is the North—the free North—that alone has any tangible existence to Europeans. In the sentence italicized, you perceive that the very existence of a civilized people South of Pennsylvania is virtually denied. The writer quoted above might concede, with a shrug of the shoulders, as did the Frenchman when urged to admit that spite of all, this was a "great country"—"yes, it is very large;" but still, all the vital force lies North of Mason and Dixon's line, and what is recognised below that, is known only to be despised. Then, is it not singular and sad both, to witness the blind fanaticism with which the strong, rich North clings to the bankrupt, beggarly South—how she loves to pay her postage, feed her armies, and be ruled by her boisterous demagogues? Let us rejoice, however, in the rapid spread of disunion principles—principles of justice and love. Let us work for the glorious future; and does it not lie in the bosoms of men and women who believe in it? What does the South do to forward this—to keep alive the Promethean fire? She asks us to wait centuries in a passive state, on the ground that Slavery is providential, and providentially expansive, too!

Yes, a crisis is fast approaching which will far exceed in grandeur that of the American Revolution, inasmuch as it will be in reality what that only professed to be. This crisis being past, the country will "speed her way" untrammelled by any weight. Let those doubt or cavil who never indulged a hope beyond their own narrow individual interests. There is a spirit abroad that no opposition can stay. The timid and unbelieving may fall in the rear, (more the pity for them;) there are enough to lead the van that were a forlorn hope. Yes, enough, and such souls as for a profound enthusiasm and a truly religious zeal have not trod the earth since Christ bore his cross to Calvary. Posterity will smile with a broader, and, it may be, more contemptuous smile than that of our friend of the Tribune, at the tenacity with which the living North clings to the dead South—at this fanatical worship of the Union and the Constitution. By the way, it is my opinion that if Lewis's Free Soil and Slavery Map could be more extensively circulated it would do cheap anti-slavery preaching. It ought to be got up in better style, and on as large a scale as Pelton's, for the use of schools. No matter if, in the dark shading of those vast regions given to Slavery, the children discerned with difficulty the names of cities noted only for their slave prisons and their hired patrols, who at noon-day go the rounds with a cat-o'-nine tails to whip women at a dollar a head, or the names of rivers wherein no citizen may sail unquestioned as to his business; the impression made on the mind would be a just one, and considering the temporizing manner in which this fact of slavery is glossed over in our school geographies to suit Southern latitudes, exceedingly desirable. However well acquainted you may be with the relative proportion of slave and free territory, this gloomy area, stretching so far South and West of the Ohio, yet fills the mind anew with astonishment. Oh, the mystery of iniquity! the short-sightedness of selfishness!

G. B.

GROUND OF PROMOTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American gives a long account of a fracas between Zebiah W. Potter, our newly appointed Consul at Valparaiso, and Hon. Henry Stephen Sullivan, nephew of Lord Palmerston and British Minister near the government of Chili, in which the former caned the latter for an alleged insult, and then adds that the general sentiment at Washington is, that Col. Potter ought not to be allowed to enter upon the duties of his consulate, but that he ought at once to be promoted to be at least Charge d'Affaires to some one of the South American Republics. This is certainly very natural and reasonable. The President of the United States having received office on account of his skill in fighting, why not make a Charge d'Affaires of a Consul for whipping a Britisher? Truly enough it has been said, that "Earth's renown is infamous."

SYRACUSE CONVENTION.—We have a report of the first day's proceedings. Particulars next week.

# Cincinnati Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, January 16, 1850.

## To the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle:

Your late visit to our City was made at a most fortunate season. If I remember rightly, we had clear, mild weather; the air pleasant and bracing; the streets in good order, and our City, except the leafless trees, in good trim. Since that time, and especially within the last six weeks, we have had every variety of inclement, uncomfortable weather. We have been visited with a few very cold days: Christmas day, the coldest, the Mercury stood at 2° above Zero in the City, and just at Zero on the Hills, some two miles from town. There have been four snow storms, too, and as something unusual here, two of them heavy. But the snow melts so soon here that we can never get more than one good day's sleighing at a time. Thus a heavy snow which fell two days since has all disappeared to-day, but while it lasted every one so disposed made the most of it. The merry sleigh-bells were heard in all parts of the City; every thing that could be made to answer the purpose was put in requisition, such as old dry-goods boxes, crates, &c., on hoop-poles for runners, with a cow-bell on the horse; the boys were out with their sleds, making the most of the golden opportunity of sledding down our streets, which they well know cannot last long. Our climate must be the most changeable in the world. In the compass of one week we have every gradation and change almost, from the most bitter cold to a warm, damp air, which makes every one feel languid. Our streets lately have been in most wretched condition. Thro' all last week they were almost impassable, and to add to our miseries these very dark nights, the gas has been shut off for nearly a month.

This has been owing to a difference between the Gas Company and our City Council which bids fair to be as long on hand, if not as disagreeable, as the party squabbles of our Legislators at Columbus. It arose from the Company's refusing to lay pipes on Front-st. from Broadway east to the Railroad Depot, because there are no shops or dwellings to take the gas on the line. The subject of the high price charged for gas has also been brought into discussion, and the City has resolved to take no more until the Company comes to more reasonable terms.—There is a general complaint from private consumers of the high price paid for gas, and there are propositions for the creation of new works by the City. Nothing but competition will compel a Company like this, which has an entire monopoly of the business, to make reasonable charges.

A document of a somewhat curious character, and entirely new here, has been published within a few days in our City papers. It seems that soon after the settlement of the place, a section of land was set apart in the Township, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated to the support of the 'ministry of the Gospel.' At that time there were but one or two religious Societies, with their Ministers, and our fathers never expected that within half a century, and before the fund was appropriated, there would be in the Township one hundred. For some reason, not made known to the public, the matter has been neglected, until at the last Spring election, for the first time, three trustees for the 'Ministerial Section' were chosen by the people. This Board have attended to their duties, and lately declared a dividend of the funds in their hands, amounting to the enormous sum of \$405. To distribute this impartially, notice was given to all religious societies to report the number of their communicants.—Thirty-nine have sent in their claims, reporting in all 13,500 members, which entitles them to three cents per head. Not one-half the Churches have chosen to make application for their share of the fund, and those which have embraced a part only in each denomination. Thus, not one-half either of the Presbyterian or Baptist Societies are reported. Those which have availed themselves most generally of the privilege are the German Catholic and the Methodist Churches. In the published Table the name of each Church and the number of its members are given in full.

It thus appears that five of the principal German Catholic Churches have 6,637 members, which is one-half of the whole number reported. These include those only who attend confession, and are therefore strictly in the communion of the Church, and not the entire population attending upon their worship. Estimating the number of members in the three other of their German Churches at 1500, and those in the Cathedral (English) at 1000, we have 9100 as the whole number of communicants in the Roman Catholic Churches in our City. This I believe to be below the truth.

In the "Catholic Telegraph" of last week, I see the Annual Official Statement of the Marriages, Baptisms and Deaths in that communion for 1849. This gives the number of deaths at nearly 4,000, of which 1,066 are in the English congregations. This must include only their members. The mortality among the Catholic population in our City in the last year must have been nearly or quite double that number. These Tables are valuable as affording data for estimating the number of our foreign population, and I shall examine them more closely for the purpose of drawing some instructive inferences from them, which I will give you in full in my next letter.

You may have seen a call for a religious Anti-Slavery Convention to meet in this City in April next. It was decided upon after mature deliberation, and is signed by fourteen persons, representing seven different religious denominations. Eleven of them are Ministers of the Gospel. It is expected that the Convention will take up the moral aspects of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, which is the more necessary as the political phase of this reform has engrossed the attention almost exclusively of late years. The gentlemen signing the call are, I believe, all old Liberty men, who advocated the cause long before modern "Freesoilism" came up. I know

those who have been most active in getting out this call too well to believe that they will issue any thing short of a decided, explicit, uncompromising testimony against the sin of slaveholding. It is of this sin in unqualified terms that they speak, and not merely of the incidental evils attending slavery.

The body of Rev. James H. Perkins, who drowned himself in a fit of mental alienation (to attacks of which he was subject,) nearly six weeks since, has not yet been found. Mr. Perkins was a firm friend of the cause of Freedom, and employed his time, means and energies especially for the relief of the poor in the City. His loss is deplored by all classes of our community. He was subject to desyncetic attacks, which produced at times deep melancholy, and to an affection of the heart which led to a rush of blood to the head, under which he was suffering when he committed the deed which closed his life on earth.

Yours, P.

## Expurgation of Books.

The facts presented in the following paragraphs from *The Impartial Citizen* are not new to Abolitionists generally, though they may be to many who have recently espoused the cause. They should be recorded in every body's memory as among the most striking examples of the power of Slavery over its victims at the North.

Miss Sedgwick wrote a book a few years ago, which contained some unwelcome truths about "Southern Institutions." The book was published by the Harpers. The Harpers of the South found fault, and the Harpers promised to publish nothing more of that objectionable sort. So in '42 Judge Jay furnished Professor Renwick and his son with materials from which to write the life of the illustrious John Jay. To suit their own depraved tastes, and to please the Harpers, the Renwicks so mutilated the life of Jay as to falsify his position on the slavery question. Judge Jay remonstrated through the columns of the *New York American*. But the Renwicks and the Harpers treated a son's solicitude for the untarnished memory of a father with the utmost contempt.

Frederick Garretson in his earlier days was a slaveholder. But God, in his faithfulness, gave him a veil of darkness over his mind for a time. This led the honest Garretson to examine himself, and his attention was immediately turned to his slaves. He freed them at once, and peace of conscience was the result.—A relative who prepared his memoirs for publication, mentioned this important fact. The MSS. were sent to the Methodist Episcopal Book concern for publication. But this fact was stricken out of the volume, as published. It would have reflected upon Southern Institutions to have allowed it to go out as it was written.

In 1817, J. K. Paulding published his much read *Letters from the South*. Among other things, he describes in these letters a gang of slaves chained and driven to the far South. Everything about this revolting spectacle drew out his manly indignation. But in 1836 Mr. Van Buren was a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Paulding was a warm friend of the Democratic Party, and it was supposed that if Mr. Van Buren should be elected, that Paulding would have a seat in the Cabinet. We all know that upon the accession of Mr. Van Buren Mr. Paulding was made Secretary of the Navy. But during the canvass a new edition of the *Letters from the South*, was published. And lo! the 17 pages descriptive of slaveholding abominations dwindle down to about five pages, leaving nothing reflecting upon Southern Institutions.

We have already referred to the Charleston Sabbath School case. In that case a Sabbath School book contained a dialogue, in which a question is asked about what a slave is, and an answer given, in the mildest possible language. But the jealous South (that Charleston would not endure it, and the National Organization struck that book from the list of Charleston school books to be sent South. When anybody talks again about white slaves in the North we shall believe there are such. We don't blame the South for using such tools.

## Preaching at Washington.

Mr. Pine, an Episcopal clergyman we believe, lately preached a discourse in Washington, which is praised by some of the letter-writers for its bold denunciation of certain prevalent immoralities. Intemperance, gambling and idleness were spoken of in appropriate terms of reprobation, and the speaker wished to see the day when men guilty of these vices should be excluded from the social circle, into which, in consequence of political standing, family influence, or social position elsewhere, they find at present a too ready admittance. The audience is said to have been very 'polite' and 'decorous,' and generally speaking, 'richly attired.' President Taylor was among them. Now we venture to say, that the preacher, with all his apparent boldness, was very careful not to let any of his 'polite,' 'decorous' and 'richly attired' congregation, but to make them feel that he was aiming at absent sinners of a lower rank. Vague denunciations of vulgar vice are extremely cheap. Dare Mr. Pine denounce from his pulpit the crime of trading in human flesh, or to utter a word of sympathy for the wronged and imbruted slave? We trow not. Old Zack though bold enough to face death on the battlefield, would run at once from the Nathan who should faithfully rebuke him for claiming the image of God as property.

CONVENTION OF THE DISFRANCHISED.—The Convention of colored citizens recently held at Columbus is every where spoken of with respect, as exhibiting talent and a manly self-respect in its members. John L. Watson, of Ohio, alio, presided, assisted by L. D. Taylor of Franklin, W. H. Burnham of Muskingum, John Watson of Lorain, and John Gee of Gallia as Vice Presidents. J. M. Jones of Cayuga, A. Vane of Jackson, R. Artis and George Williams of Ross were the Secretaries. We have not yet seen the official report.

CORRESPONDENTS must be patient. During the session of Congress and the State Legislatures, our columns must necessarily be irregularly occupied with subjects of pressing interest which will not bear to be postponed.

THE *Chronotype* is dead. We have neither time nor room for a post mortem inquiry into the causes of this event, and have no disposition to wound the feelings of the mourners, but we can't shed a tear!

# Notes from

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## Notes from the Lecturing Field.

New Lyme, Jan. 16th, 1850.

The evening after I left Berea, I held a meeting at Bennett's Corners, which was well attended; in fact the house was filled to overflowing. Samuel Brooke took part in the meeting, and spoke with good effect. Several joined the Society, and deep conviction seemed to pervade the audience. Our next meeting was at Litchfield, at which place we received a Comconer welcome after a terrible day's drive. The Convention which met at Richfield adjourned to this place. The meeting was numerous attended, tho' chiefly from the town, the roads being almost impassable. The organization was completed, as you have already been informed. Some forty or fifty joined the Society, and thus publicly arrayed themselves on the side of Disunion. The meetings were deeply interesting. A meeting was held about two miles from the center on the following evening, in a neighborhood rather uninformed on this question. It was a very stormy night—still several joined the Society, and two subscribers for the Bugle were obtained.

On Christmas evening I delivered an address on the character and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. Seldom have I seen a more attentive audience. At the close of the address, and before the singing of the hymns, I was much surprised at this, from the fact that he and I got rather at loggerheads a short time since, and so did Henry C. Wright and our friend, while the address, I must acknowledge, was quite heretical. I have but little doubt that the ministry in a few years will generally be where we are now. If they would but attend our meetings, I am confident it would be a great help to them.

At Grafton the meetings were large, especially the second evening. Much interest was added by the presence of quite a number of the Litchfield friends, who sang many heart-stirring songs in their own good style. While at Grafton I met at the house of one of our friends the Congregational minister of the place. In reply to a question as to why he did not attend the meeting, he said he thought he knew about as much as any of the Lecturers! What a reason! If all his parishioners and those of other towns acted on the same principle, I am disposed to think the regular clergy would have but few hearers. However, I don't think the reason valid at all, if true, which by the way I doubt.

A man might understand all about extinguishing fire, but it would be a poor reason for staying at home when the fire-bells were calling the people together to put one out. A lady present asked the Brother if he was in the practice of calling the attention of his people to the subject of Slavery. He said he was, and when he was asked when he preached on the subject, he answered after thinking a while, "early in the last Spring." Just God! and this is one of thy ambassadors! Who, knowing that three millions of thy children were in bonds all the time, never opened his mouth on the subject since the Spring, and then only because he was hired to do so by an Abolitionist. Well, well, humanity will leave such teachers by and by.

From the effects of unremitting toil I began to suffer much physical prostration, and felt so completely worn down that I could not go to Sullivan. S. Brooke and Charles Griffing went, and held a first-rate meeting. I rested a couple of days, then went forward to Harrisville, where on Sabbath we had thronged and very interesting meetings. A great change is working in the minds of the people of this place. The truth of God will ultimately purify the minds of the people from the mazes of sin and error, but that is a great work and will require much time and patience. Every thing that can, will be done to keep the people within the control of the church and priesthood, and they may succeed for a time, but truth will yet dash to pieces the rod of the oppressor.

I have in my last mentioned my visit to Westfield. The last meetings of the series were held in Granger. The people had been warned and re-warned of their danger; still crowds such as are seldom seen in the country, rushed to the meetings, and I trust many felt the anointing of the spirit of love and liberty.

Last Sunday I held a good meeting at Nineveh, about five miles from here. Everywhere the truth is mighty. The fields never were as white for the harvest as now. I wish the Western or American Society could send a laborer into the field with me for a few months. I am doing more than my strength will allow. One dollar will effect more now, in my opinion, than at any time heretofore. Abolitionists! be up and doing; furnish the means and let the State be thoroughly canvassed. Yours, W.

P. S. I earnestly hope that there will be a full representation at the Quarterly Meeting at Litchfield.

Hon. J. R. Giddings and Hon. J. Cable will please accept our thanks for documents.

DIED.—In Boston, on the 12th instant, Dr. MARTIN GAY, an eminent physician, and the eldest brother of Sydney Howard Gay, Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard. He was greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends, and died in the full maturity of his powers.

## The State of Deseret.

To the Editor of the Bugle:

A few years since, the people of Hancock County, Illinois, not more than 35,000 or 40,000 in number, were engaged in a civil war in which a part expelled the rest from the county. The successful party doubtless received some aid from places out of the county; but the parties were about equal in number in the county, and therefore the number of the expelled could not have exceeded 20,000.

Of these quite the majority scattered out into various parts of the country, great numbers returned to the several places from which they had originally gone. A considerable number went to Texas, and are settled on the Pridemore river. Another large company went up to Voree, in Wisconsin. Others went to the lead mines and to various towns on the Mississippi.

The arrangement for starting out the great Western expedition only contemplated 25 companies of 100 families each; and it is notorious that more than half these companies never started. If they had all started, it would have only made some 11,000 or 12,000 persons. But as a majority of them failed, a fair estimate is that from 5,000 to 5,500 persons made up the great Mormon Army when it left Nauvoo in 1846. More than half of those stopped at Council Bluffs and various places in that vicinity, in western Iowa. This leaves only a minority of 5,500 persons at most who have gone into the Valley of the Salt Lake and organized the State of Deseret.

It will doubtless be said that they may have received additions since. But it is a well known fact, that they have not had preachers out during the last four years, to gather up converts as formerly. The few preachers who have been through the country gathering up converts have gathered them to Voree, Wisconsin, and Beaver Island in Michigan. Very few have gone to the western camp. But in the same time many have scattered off and are now found in all the upper Counties of Missouri. The evidence justifies the opinion that they have rather diminished than increased in numbers.

Well, this little company, a minority of 5,500, and probably about 2,000 in all, have settled in the valley of the Salt Lake and organized the State of Deseret. Their agents, Almon Babbitt and Dr. Burnhysel, came on as representatives in Congress, with a certified copy of the constitution, and, stopping at New York, astonished the world with the announcement that they have organized a State there with a population of fifty thousand inhabitants.

But this was striking rather high. Doubts began to be expressed in various quarters. It was evident there would be an investigation. Suddenly one of the Washington papers drops them down (on the authority of Almon Babbitt) to 20,000. By some *hocus pocus* his credentials have also been transformed, so that instead of a Representative of a State, he is there only as a Delegate of a Territory. Certain Senators appear also to have taken Deseret under their peculiar protection, just now, as California is knocking for admission into the Union, with a Constitution forbidding Slavery.

A single fact is a key to all this. DESERET CONTAINS A FEW SLAVES.—Their constitution does not forbid Slavery. The number of Free and Slave States being precisely equal, and California ready to come in and destroy that balance; with New Mexico, Oregon, and Minnesota all free, preparing to follow and render the preponderance of slave power hereafter hopeless, the propagandists of the Calhoun school are looking around for the means of staying the course of events, and making a corresponding number of Slave States.

California must be kept back till a new Slave State can be carved out of Texas. New Mexico must be shorn of more than half her territory and population to keep back until Deseret can be nursed up into a Slave State, to come in with her. In the meantime we shall see some new maneuver to get up two more Slave States to come in against Oregon and Minnesota. We have not the slightest objection to the extending of the jurisdiction of some territorial government over that region. But it is a curious fact, that this little nursery of slavery in the mountains, is to be dignified with a government, when such territories as California, New Mexico, and, until this year, Oregon, have been denied it. Why do we not hear of a government for the vast free territory from Missouri to the Rocky Mountains with a population of probably 10,000, as well as the little settlement near the Salt Lake, where 2,000 people are endeavoring to establish Slavery over a Territory larger than the six New England States?

A Word from a Woman.

Shall I attempt to add a word to the great mass of writing that is now before the public? Will it not be adding "line upon line, and precept upon precept," without avail? Or, is there not need of all throwing in their mites? Is it enough that a few are public Abolitionists, and all the rest silent listeners? I believe all ought to speak out, and let it be known to the world that they are true Abolitionists, both in word and deed; not depending on a part to do all, but each doing what lies in his or her individual sphere. We have some of us been educated in the Churches, where we have been taught to be still, and wait for a miraculous power to stir us

before we dare speak! I hope this kind of shackles will be broken, and that we shall set ourselves at liberty to plead for the oppressed and the down-trodden slave. And you, my young sisters of humanity, I entreat you to come forth and enlist under Freedom's banner, consecrating yourselves upon the holy altar of humanity and self-denial; fearing not what others say of you, but yielding yourselves to the guidance of Divine Wisdom. And you, my elder sisters, who have the care of the tender and susceptible minds of children, see that you make early impressions upon their intellects and hearts, teaching them to abhor oppression and kindness, and nurturing every germ of love that starts within their bosoms. And how can we do this? Can we do it by oppressive means—by using the stern rod of correction in our families? No. It must be through love and kind entreaty. Nor need we think to force them into ways that we ourselves do not walk in. I believe a great deal depends on the education of children, on bringing them up in the way they should go, so that when they are old they will not depart from it. Nor do I believe Woman's only sphere of action lies here; in staying at home, rocking the cradle, and attending to the home affairs of her family; but that there is a wider sphere of action opened to her; that she ought to extend her benevolence beyond her own cradle to the great and universal cradle of Liberty, that she may, by her continued action and untiring labor, minister to the repose of all the children of oppression and sorrow; that she may cheer their hearts, and show them that the time is hastening on when they shall be free.—Oh! what mind can be indifferent, what tongue be silent, when we realize Slavery as it is! O that I could touch every neutral heart, and rouse it to action; for it is action, and united action, that is required to do away this momentous evil that has so cursed our land. But what am I doing? Have I not been lost in thought? Have I not almost forgotten my friends around me, who constantly tell me I had better be still; that we have wandered far away from the path of truth? Not long since, conversing with one of the conservative party, he insisted that all our "runnings to and fro" were the manifestations of self-will, and would be void of no effect; that he believed in the old Bible, and that it was in reading it while young that he first perceived the openings of truth, and that he had endeavored, as nearly as possible, to live in its spirit ever since; and further, that he believed war had been right, and he would not wonder if it should again be permitted in the freedom of the slave. Observe the base absurdity charged against a gracious God, who loves all his children alike! To think he would direct a part of his children to slay, kill and murder, and set the slave free by the sword, while he keeps others of them waiting for his immediate revelation to move them to action! Yea, they wait and wait all their time and strength away, expecting a terrible emotion or tempest to arouse them; but the "still small voice" is unperceived by them. O, their revelation! I'm sick of it. I only believe in that revealing hand which reveals to all alike.

ELIZA S. HEACOCK.

Smith's Tract, Melrose Co., O.,

12th mo. 23d, 1849.

News of the Week.

Ohio Legislature.

The SENATE has at length been organized by an agreement between Mr. Randall (Whig Freesoiler) of Ashland and Mr. Swift (Dem. Freesoiler) of Summit, whereby the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That for the purpose of proceeding temporarily to business, Mr. Broadwell shall withdraw, and Mr. Johnson be permitted to retain his seat as a Senator, until the committee on Privileges and Elections shall report upon Mr. Broadwell's claim to said Johnson's seat.

Resolved, That the standing rules adopted for governing the last Senate be adopted for the government of this Senate, except the 36th rule, and substitute therefor the following:

No person claiming a seat as a Senator shall be permitted to appear upon a report, question, resolution, or motion affecting or that can affect his right to a seat as a Senator, nor upon any question, resolution or motion, in the event of which he is particularly or immediately interested.

The first resolution, after an unimportant amendment, was adopted. Yeas 18, Nays 16. Democrats and Freesoilers voting in the affirmative, and the Whigs, with Blackston and Burns, (Dem.) in the negative.

The second resolution was adopted—Yeas 18, Nays 16. The Whigs and Freesoilers voting in the affirmative, and the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. Randall made an accompanying statement, which he afterwards reduced to writing as follows:

We have also further agreed that the following bills shall be passed before the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections shall be acted on, in the case of Messrs. Broadwell's and Johnson's claim to a seat.

A bill providing for the call of a Convention, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution, the apportionment of delegates to Congress, and the provisions of the present apportionment law, except that Hamilton county shall form but one district for the purpose of electing said delegates.

2. An appropriation bill.

3. A bill repealing so much of the apportionment law as divides Hamilton county, reserving all rights now acquired under said law.

The votes of Mr. Swift and myself are to be cast together for the purpose of reaching and passing said bills, and it is hoped and expected that they can be passed within two weeks after the interchange of messages, and we proceed to business. If the Whigs, by their opposition, delay the passage of the two first bills, I am to delay action on the said report of said committee, until said bills pass. If the Democrats, in connection with the Whigs, cast votes enough to defeat either of said bills, then the report of said committee is to be acted upon immediately after final action upon all of said bills.

B. RANDALL.

The above is a correct statement of the arrangement between Mr. Randall and myself, and I fully acquiesce in the same. L. SWIFT.

After the adoption of the above resolutions (on the 17th) Mr. Swift again offered his resolution to remove the Speaker. It was declared

of order; Swift appealed, but the Speaker refused to entertain the appeal.

The most extraordinary scene of confusion followed that has been witnessed this session. Senators left their seats, put on their hats, and loud cries of "order," "order," "go on," resounded through the Hall. At length the Speaker obtained partial order, and Myers denounced the Speaker, and was followed by Mr. Olds.

A call of the Senate was ordered, and while the call was pending and the Sergeant-at-Arms was after the absentees.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Converse, Simpson and Lawrence as the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Payne ordered the Clerk not to record the announcement.

[The Democrats, it should be understood, wanted to appoint the Committee on Privileges and Elections by ballot, in order to get upon it men who would report in favor of Johnson's retaining his seat.]

Mr. Beaver.—Then the Speaker can hand the certificate of appointment to the gentlemen.

Messrs. Burns and Chase contended that the Speaker could not appoint Committees while a call of the Senate was pending.

The Speaker said he could appoint the Committees at any time.

The Senate being full, Mr. Dennison moved that all further proceedings be dispensed with. Lost—yeas 17, nays 17. Freesoilers and Whigs in the affirmative and Democrats and Swift in the negative.

Mr. Dennison asked what was meant by this extraordinary proceeding.

Mr. Burns said that they meant to keep the Senate in check until reason returned to the Whig Senators. He did hope that reason would return to the Speaker.

The Speaker announced the remainder of the committee:

Judiciary—Harlan, Payne, Lawrence, Whitman and Olds.

Finance—Dennison, Whitman, Vinal, Graham and Converse.

Roads and Highways—Cunningham, Salter, and Dimmock.

Railroads and Turnpikes—Lawrence, Myers, and Worcester.

Corporations—Vinal, Byers, Eckley, Payne, and Dennison.

New Counties—Eckley, Dimmock and Olds.

Federal Relations—Randall, Swift and Beaver.

Mr. Burns notified the Speaker that he would refuse to serve on any committee.

The Senate took a recess till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

The Senate met, and when the Senate was full under a call the Democrats refused to disperse with further proceedings.

After a silence of half an hour, Mr. Swift rose, and said he was not actuated by vindictive or factious motives in offering the resolution he did, stating that if the Speaker would resign, he would vote for either Randall or Converse for Speaker. Randall utterly refused to serve in that capacity.

Speaker Blake inquired of Swift, if he pledged himself to vote for Converse in case of his resignation? Swift replied, certainly. The Speaker then in a short speech resigned the Chair.

Blake was then nominated temporary Chairman, and Converse, Whig, of Muskingum, elected Speaker on the first ballot. Converse had 25 votes, blank 5, scattering 2.

Converse was conducted to the chair by Blake, and returned his thanks, when a message was sent to the House announcing that the Senate was organized. A joint committee was then appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly was ready to receive any communication from him.

In the afternoon the Speaker re-announced the same Standing Committees which were appointed yesterday by Speaker Blake. He said he had no doubts as to the regularity of their appointment.

Mr. Olds was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Blake, Chairman of Finance to fill the place which he (Converse) occupied.

Mr. Eckley's Resolution was taken up. Mr. Chase offered an amendment which was rejected. And then the original resolution was lost by a tie. Adjourned.

The House was engaged on a bill repealing the division of Hamilton county.

XXXII Congress.

Monday, Jan. 14.—In the SENATE Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, submitted a Resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of giving back to the State of Maryland all that part of the Federal District not embraced in the corporate limits of the City of Washington, and also of granting to the City such legislative powers as are exercised by the Territories of the United States.

Gen. HENRY OF TEXAS submitted a preamble and resolution, setting forth that Congress has no power over the subject of Negro Slavery whatever, either in the States, Territories or District of Columbia, and pledging Congress in advance that if any of the Territories shall establish Slavery in the formation of their State Government, such clause shall be deemed no objection to their admission as States into the Union.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.—In the SENATE Foot's bill providing Territorial Governments for California, Deseret and New Mexico was made the order of the day for Monday. \$500 was appropriated to the Rev. Mr. Slicer for extra praying performed while the Senate was in Executive Session.

The House elected Mr. Glosbrenner (Dem.) of Pa. Sergeant at Arms.

Jan. 16.—In the SENATE Gov. SEWARD presented a memorial from citizens of New York for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. The question of its reception was tabled, 32 to 10. Among those who voted to lay on the table, 20 smothering all debate, were nine Northern Senators, 7 Democrats and 2 Whigs. The Democrats were Bright of Indiana, Cass of Michigan, Dickinson of N. Y., Dodge and Jones of Iowa, Douglass of Pa. and Sturgeon of Pa.; the Whigs, Dayton and Miller of New Jersey. [The Freesoilers who have been looking for the speedy conversion of the Northern Democracy to Anti-Slavery had better make a note of it!]

Mr. Benton introduced a bill, the provisions of which are, very briefly, these. It is proposed to Texas, to cede to the United States all her territories west of the 102d parallel of west longitude, and north of the south fork of Red river, which territory probably includes all of the Nueces, claimed to belong to Mexico before the war, and all of New Mexico. This would leave in Texas, about one hundred and forty thousand square miles. But the bill likewise proposes to divide this extent by the 98th parallel of longitude, so soon as the district between that and the 102d parallel shall contain one hundred thousand inhabitants, and when it shall have attained that population, then it is to be set off and be entitled to admission into the Union as a State, on the footing of the original States. Texas is also invited to concede to the United States all the claims and rights under the terms of annexation not already satisfied, and for all these concessions and relinquishments, it is proposed to agree to pay her fifteen millions of dollars.

SENATE OF THE AGE.—The Prospectus of this valuable paper for 1850 will be found on the Fourth Page. Few men in our country possess in a higher degree the intellectual and moral qualifications necessary to the conduct of such a journal than W. H. CHANNING; and surely no more enterprising or skilful publishers can be found than Messrs. Fowlers & Wells. We shall be surprised if a paper combining so many advantages, internal and external, does not attain a wide circulation and exert a powerful influence for good.

An error in estimating the length of one or two articles in this number compels us to omit several others for which we hoped to find a place.

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Jno. M. Holmes, Conotton,	50-267
A. Davis, Kenton,	1,00-285
Anson M. Clement, (2 cop.)	2,00-276
Zimri Whinery,	1,00-267
Eliz. Adams, Columbiana,	2,00-225
Ad. Caldwell,	1,00-240
John Johnson,	1,00-280
Joseph Taylor, New Baltimore,	1,00-247
Horace Case, Rootstown,	1,00-312
Julius Woodruff, Poland,	3,00-313
Mrs. P. M. R. Parker, N. Richmond,	1,00-277
Phoebe U. Jackson, Manassett,	1,00-277
Elizabeth Frail, Hopkinton,	1,00-277
U. D. Parker, Berea,	50-249
C. Douglas,	50-249
J. M. Watson,	50-249
E. Johnson,	50-249
J. M. Roe,	50-249
A. Stanley, Milton,	1,50-226
Wm. Johnson, Westville,	1,00-282
Ann Hicklan, Lima,	1,00-278
Wm. Frothy, Camden,	1,00-278
R. A. Trexett, Salem,	1,00-146
Sally B. Gove,	1,00-268
Sarah Coles, Marlboro',	25-232
S. N. Logue,	1,18-190
S. Prickett, Richfield,	1,00-249
Chas. Porter,	1,00-196
D. H. Morgan, Bricksville,	1,00-225
Jas. Walling, Brooklyn,	1,00-242
Ed. Wall, Cleveland,	1,00-190
Jno. W. Ayres, Litchfield,	1,00-265
Jane Craig, Deerfield,	1,00-278
Ed. Coffin, New Lyme,	1,00-278
O. Clapton, Morgan,	1,50-239
Jas. Norton, Lodi,	50-245
M. Thorp, Richfield,	50-244
S. Binns, Reville,	50-240
D. C.	



